The People's Korea

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President Conducts 21-Day On-the-Spot Guidance to Chongjin & N. Hamgyong Province

President Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Ranam Pharmaceutical Plant in North Hamgyong Province. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to work in various domains of the national economy in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province from June 10 to 30.

In this period he gave on-the-spot guidance to various factories and enterprises including the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the May 10 Factory, the Ranam Pharmaceutical Plant and the Chongjin Shipyard, convened consultative meetings of different domains, an enlarged meeting of the administration council permanent commission and the enlarged meeting of the Administration Council Permanent Commission and the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and a consultative meeting of the Administration Council Permanent Commission and East Sea area fishery workers and gave important teachings which would serve as a programmatic guideline in developing the national economy in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province onto a new higher stage and bringing about a great upswing in the production of sea foods.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex.

Going round the heat and cold rolling shops and various other production processes, he acquainted himself with their production and put forward concrete tasks to increase the production of rolled steel.

He instructed that the technical innovation movement should be extensively waged and various cold rolled goods of good quality be turned out in greater quantity to sufficiently supply them to different domains of the national economy.

He said that in order to increase the production of iron and steel, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex should make the best of the production capacity it has already created and, at the same time, complete the second-stage expansion project ahead of schedule.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to the May 10 Factory, he set forth the task of producing and supplying more modern coal cutters suited to the excavating conditions of coal mines.

Giving on-the-spot guidance to the Ranam Pharmaceutical Plant, he pointed to the need to effect a new upswing in the production of medicines by further developing the pharmaceutical industry.

While giving on-the-spot guidance to the Chongjin Shipyard, he expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the shipyard has been built up on modern lines so as to build any large cargo ship.

He said that all factories and enterprises should thoroughly implement the party's policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

On the basis of acquainting himself down to details with work in different domains of the national economy in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province, President Kim called an enlarged meeting of the Administration Council Permanent Commision and the executive committees of the Chongjin Municipal Party Committee and the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee in Chongjin on June 25.

The meeting was attended by members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premiers of the Administration Council, chairmen of the commissions and ministers con-

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Presidential Message To Gromyko

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings on July 2 to Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warmest felicitations to you on your election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the 3rd Session of the 11th Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Your election as President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet this time is the Soviet people's high appraisal of great exploits you have performed as a prominent activist of the Soviet state in your activities for many years to defend the gains of the October, increase the general might of the Soviet Union and implement the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy.

As a close friend of the Korean people, you have made much efforts for the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples in the past.

I heartily wish you greater success in your responsible work to complete developed socialism in the Soviet Union and defend world peace.

I take this opportunity to express the belief that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between our two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will develop in depth in a more all-round way in the future.

DPRK OKs July 23 Preliminary Meet

Pyongyang agreed to hold north-south preliminary parliamentary talks on July 23 as Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of its Supreme People's Assembly, sent on June 5 a telephone message to the south Korean national assembly chairman.

Chairman Yang stated in his letter that the delegation would be sent to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at the truce village in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. that day.

Originally, the DPRK on April 9 called upon south Korea to hold north-south parliamentary talks aimed at drafting a joint declaration of non-aggression so as to promote national rapprochement and defuse tensions on and around the Peninsula. It also proposed to have a preliminary contact between the two parliaments on July 9 to discuss the matters.

However, the south Korean response came on June 6, 54 days after Pyongyang made the proposal.

Mr. Yang stressed that the Korean compatriots at home and abroad and the peoples of the world earnestly hope that a new step would be taken to bring a durable peace to Korea and accelerate its peaceful reunification.

Pyongyang Calls "Spyring Case" Fabrication by Seoul

A "triangular spyring case" connecting south Korea, Japan and north of Korea about which the south Koreans are kicking up a dust is a sheer fabrication aimed to slander the DPRK and Chongryun and a "case" framed up to invent a pretext for justifying their anti-communist fascist confrontation policy.

Rodong Sinmun July 2 said this, commenting on an announcement made by the south Korean security planning board, an intelligence headquarters, on June 28 about their capture of the Japan-based three-member "spyring from the north" active in south Korea. The author of the commentary says:

The three suspects who were labelled as "spies" by the puppets have nothing to do with the north and Chongryun.

They label persons who have nothing to do with Chongryun as "spies", connecting them with us. This tells that the "case" is one rigged up to invent a pretext for the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryun campaign.

It is a habitual tactics of the puppets to suppress people with the mobilization of repressive forces and fabricate various cases to use them in the anti-communist plots each time south Korea is faced with a political crisis.

The "triangular spyring case" was also rigged up by the puppets themselves as occasion demanded it. The "spyring case" clamoured about by the puppets at a time when the student movement and the labor movement are being intensified is a trick to divert elsewhere the people's attention and justify their suppression.

It is also a deliberate move which casts a gloom over the north-south dialogue arranged thanks to our initiative with the north's relief measure for the flood victims in south Korea as an occasion and throws a wet blanket over the people's desire to see a breakthrough for the improvement of north-south relations and the solution of the reunification question.

With no false propaganda can the puppets mislead public opinion or justify their fascist terror rule and anti-communist confrontation racket.

EDITORIAL

Alien Registration Law Should Be Amended

A mass renewal of the Alien Registration Certificate is to be conducted in Japan during a period from July to October to come.

It is a really gloomy season for Korean residents in Japan.

According to the Japanese authorities, those who are obliged to renew their certificates number roughly more than 300,000.

Despite the ever-growing public calls for a drastic amendment of the Alien Registration Law, the Japanese authorities are not only reluctant to lend an ear to it but desperately trying to fingerprint the Koreans and other foreigners again.

Public opposition has been raised to the Alien Registration Law since it was enacted 30 years ago.

The law clearly aims at the Koreans resident in Japan who occupy more than 80% of all the foreigners here, though the law ostensibly applies to all foreigners in Japan.

The law can be substantially characterized a sort of law on the public order which controls the Koreans here instead of defending their humanitarian and national rights.

The law obliges the Koreans here to carry their certificates all the time and to be fingerprinted at the time of their renewal of the documents.

Moreover, it punishes those who violate any provision of the law with a minimum one-year imprisonment or more than 200,000-yen fine.

These inhumane stipulations of the law have prompted the foreigners resident in Japan including the Koreans to conduct a stepped-up campaign for an amendment of the law since last year -- prior to the expected mass renewal of the certificates -- from the standpoint of respect for their human rights and fundamental right.

The Japanese authorities decided to partially change the fingerprinting procedure on May 14 last and put a new procedure into effect from July 1 in an attempt to alleviate the daily growing domestic and international criticisms of the law.

That is, however, a change for the worse in the name of the "change" and an outspoken challenge to public opinion.

Tokyo's latest change is not intended to abolish the fingerprinting system but maintains fingerprinting in colorless ink instead of black ink and stipulates that those who refuse the fingerprinting should not be issued their certificates, with an indictment or punishment after a 3-month persuasion period.

Such a defiant measure of the Japanese government has further fanned public criticism here and abroad.

Criticism is being expressed even inside the Japanese administration.

From the standpoint of justice and democracy and the fundamental human rights, broad segments of the Japanese people are supporting the just demand of the Korean residents in Japan and showed their opposition to their own government's outspoken policy of national discrimination.

As of the end of June, 838 local governments (under whose administrations 65% of the total Japanese population) including 12 prefectural assemblies have expressed their objection to the central government's measure and adopted resolutions calling for a drastic amendment of the Alien Registration Law.

Attention should be paid to the fact that the Japan Bar Association recently demanded an amendment of the law, casting a strong doubt on fingerprintings of the foreign residents.

The bar association charged that the fingerprinting constitutes a violation of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the Constitution of Japan.

Particularly, the Japanese authorities should consider the historical background of the Korean residents in Japan, show respect for international law and custom by abolishing the fingerprinting system and the stipulation that they should keep the certificate with them all the time, and should not apply an excessive punishment upon the violators.

DPRK Foreign Minister's Greetings to Shevardnadze

Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam sent a message of greetings to E. A. Shevardnadze on his appointment as Soviet foreign minister.

Expressing the belief that the traditional Korean-Soviet friendly and cooperative relations would continue to expand and develop comprehensively on a new high stage according to the spirit agreed upon through historic meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries, the message sincerely wished the foreign minister good health and new success in his responsible work to implement the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet party.

Juche Seminar Held in Ecuador

A Cuenca University, Ecuador, seminar on the Juche idea was held over May 14-16 under the co-sponsorship of the university and the Azuay branch of the Ecuadorian Cultural Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea.

Raul Cordero Rodas, Vice President of Cuenca University, made a congratulatory speech at the seminar.

He said:

The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung is an outstanding idea which gives comprehensive answers to all problems of principle arising in the building of a new society.

I am convinced that all the delegates present at this seminar will have a sincere debate on the Juche idea, experiences of the Korean people in their struggle for its application and tasks arising for the independent development of Ecuador and thereby contribute to the prosperity and development of our country and further strengthen solidarity with the Korean people.

Prof. and Dr. Diego Delgado Jara, at Cuenca University who is secretary-general of the Azuay branch of the Ecuadorian Cultural Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea, made a report on the subject "The Juche Idea Is a Powerful Weapon for Promoting the Independent Development of Ecuador."

In the first days after he embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years, President Kim Il Sung founded the immortal Juche idea on the basis of a scientific analysis of the characteristic features of our times.

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Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly hold that the "provisional government" rigged up by the South African racists in Namibia must be dissolved and the Namibian question be settled as demanded by the South West Africa People's Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and in the interest of the Namibian people. As in the past, so in the future, too, they will fully support the peoples of the front-line states in the righteous struggle to defend national sovereignty against the aggressive moves of the South African racists.

This is declared in a statement of the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry released on July 3.

The statement points out that the South African racists framed up the "provisional government" in Namibia, excluding the SWAPO, and are getting more undisguised in their acts of aggression against such neighbouring countries as Botswana, Angola and Mozambique, it continues:

All this is an overt infringement on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent state and a flagrant violation of international law.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people sternly denounce the South African racists for rigging up the illegal "provisional government" in Namibia and ceaselessly committing aggressive and criminal acts against the neighbouring countries.

The South African racists are the root cause of disasters threatening independence and peace in southern Africa and bringing misfortunes and distress to the people in this region.

The racists engineered by the imperialists are trying to put down by force of arms the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people guided by the SWAPO while pursuing the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid.

They commit aggression and provocations without hesitation against Angola and Mozambique in wanton violation of the commitments they assumed under the truce agreement with the Angolan government and the "treaty of non-aggression and good neighbourhood" with the Mozambican government.

All facts clearly show that so long as the South African racist clique are left alone, peace in southern Africa and security of the peoples in this region can never be guaranteed.

It is with zealous support of the imperialists that the South African racists arrogantly and freely commit aggression in southern Africa.

The South African racists must stop the criminal aggression on neighbouring countries and the imperialists must no more encourage the racists.

(Continued from page 1)

cerned of the Administration Council, chief secretaries of the south Hamgyong and Kangwon provincial party committees, chairmen of the provincial administrative and economic guidance committees of these provinces, members of the executive committees of the Chongjin Municipal and North Hamgyong provincial party committees, functionaries of party, administrative and economic bodies, party secretaries and directors of factories and enterprises in the province and the municipality.

The meeting discussed on further developing the national economy in Chongjin Municipality and North Hamgyong Province.

At the meeting President Kim gave important instructions which would serve as a programmatic guideline in further improving and strengthening the economic management and operation in keeping with the demand of the developing reality today when the scale of the economy has grown incomparably large and the economy is advancing at a fast tempo.

He said that as there are many key industries playing a leading role in the development of our national economy including iron and steel industries in the municipality and the province, it is very important to raise the national economy there to a higher stage and pointed to tasks for this.

He taught that the production should be kept at a high level at factories and enterprises in the municipality and the province.

He said the functionaries should enhance the sense of responsibility in the guidance of the economy, effectively organize the production and strengthen cooperative production in order to increase the material wealth by effectively using the powerful economic foundation laid in the country.

The President advanced the task to extensively wage the let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement.

Noting that a great turn was brought about in the production of machine tools in Korea after the let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement was launched in March 1959, he instructed that this movement should be waged once again today when demands for large machine tools and other machines have rapidly grown.

As this let-one-machine-tool-make-another movement which will be called the June 1985 movement to let one machine tool make another carries heighty significance, he said, it should be vigorously waged as a whole party and whole state work.

President Kim put forward the task to lift the people's living standards.

He also set forth the tasks to meet the daily growing material and cultural demands of the people including the tasks to supply highly nutritious subsidiary foods including meat, eggs, cooking oil and fish in greater quantity and produce and supply more nice and useful daily necessities to the working people.

He said that efforts should be directed also to the agricultural production in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin Municipality so as to steadily increase the grain production and advanced concrete tasks for this.

On June 27 he convened in Chongjin a consultative meeting of the Administration Council Permanent Commission and East Sea area fishery workers and gave important teachings to bring about an epochal change in the development of fisheries.

He said sardine should be caught in large quantity and processed fish produced more.

He put forward tasks to make good preparations for winter fishing operations and conduct the shallow sea cultivation on an extensive scale.

He said functionaries should take the lead in implementing the party's fishery policy to effect a new upswing in sea food production.

First Half-Year Plan Fulfilled

The working people of Korea have fulfilled the first half-year plan ahead of schedule. Photo shows the Musan General Mining Enterprise which carried out the first half-year plan of iron ore production as of June 28.

The working people of Korea have fulfilled the first half-year plan ahead of the set time by effecting new innovations in the production and construction.

The Ministry of Mining Industry had honoured the first half-year production assignments as of June 30.

As of June 28, the Musan General Mining Enterprise had carried out the first half-year plan of iron ore production at 110.5 percent in gross industrial output value, 100 percent in concentrated ore production and 106.8 percent in export.

The Musan miners produced 550,000 more tons of concentrated ore than in the first half year of last year.

The daily concentrated ore production quotas are carried out 1.3-1.4 times at the enterprise these days.

The Ryongyang Mine hit the first half year plan in magnesite, pit construction, capital tunnelling and in all other indices as of June 23.

The first half-year plan of mineral ore production was overfulfiled in North Pyongan, South Hwanghae, South Pyongan, North Hwanghae and Changang provinces, taking the provincial mining industry administrations as a whole.

The Ministry of Coal Industry overfulfiled its first half-year production plan as of June 30.

Forty enterprises under **the Ministry of Natural Resources Development** carried out their first half-year plans nearly 20 days ahead of schedule in all indices including the drilling and tunnelling.

Over 30 units under **the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport** had fulfiled their first half-year plans as of June 25.

The first half year plan has been fulfiled in **Fisheries**, too.

As of June 28, fishermen across the country surpassed the first half-year sea food production plan at 116.5 percent, 125.8 percent in fish catch.

The Kangwon Provincial Fishery Administration fulfiled the fish catch plan at 174.4 percent and North Hamgyong Provincial Fishery Administration at 125 percent. The plan was overfulfiled at 146.5 percent in the cooperative fishery domain.

This is far greater than the results in the corresponding period last year.

Factories and enterprises in Pyongyang fulfiled their first half year plans.

40 Years since Liberation

Development of Independent Diplomacy (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

"10th Anniversary of Joining Non-Aligned Movement"

The DPRK became a member nation of the non-aligned movement in August 1975. This year marks the 10th anniversary of its membership.

This is a brilliant victory for the independent and peace-loving diplomatic activities of Korea. Meanwhile, south Korea, too, made an application for membership in the same year but its application was rejected. Even now, it is not admitted into it and is isolated from the non-aligned countries.

Since then, Korea, as a powerful member of the non-aligned movement, has been throwing its energy into the non-aligned foreign policy to expand and develop it and strengthen its unity and cohesion.

President Kim Il Sung energetically meets particularly delegations from the non-aligned countries among foreign delegations who visit Korea. This shows how he is making efforts for non-aligned diplomacy.

For example, last year, he met state leaders and delegations of more than 117 foreign countries. They are broken down into 30 socialist countries, 71 non-aligned and Third World countries and 16 capitalist countries. The non-aligned countries account for over half the number. (Compiled by KCNA)

"For South-South Summit Conference"

As for high-ranking party and government delegations sent abroad by Korea, first of all, a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK (headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of its Standing Committee) visited Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Cameroon and Seychells for 2 months from April. The delegation issued joint communiques after talks with the leaders of these countries. The DPRK called for a South-South summit in a joint communique with Rwanda.

It was followed by a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea (headed by Vice President Pak Sung Chul) which visited Burundi, Nigeria, Congo, Zimbabwe and Tanzania from July 14 to August 24. In the same period, a party and government military delegation of the DPRK (headed by O Guk Ryol, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army) visited Nicaragua, Burkina-Faso and Libya.

Besides, a government delegation of the DPRK (headed by Vice President Li Jong Ok) visited Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from mid-October to November.

Meanwhile, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam visited the U.S. to participate in a non-aligned foreign ministers' conference and a ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" held in New York from mid-September to mid-October. During his stay there, he conducted energetic diplomatic activities, having talks with the foreign ministers of many non-aligned and Third World countries. A joint communique on opening diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Ivory Coast was drawn up in New York on Oct. 9, 1984.

Vice Premier Kim Yong Nam made a speech at the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries held in New York. He stressed in his speech that the non-aligned countries should ensure joint action to cope with world events in accordance with a joint strategy worked out at the 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

"Dispatched 5,000 Technicians"

In January 1984, the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted a resolution calling for strengthened South-South cooperation, increased external economic activity and for further developing foreign trade. The resolution said that the main direction of the external economic activity of the DPRK is to expand and develop South-South cooperation.

South-South cooperation is the noble work of developing countries to achieve economic independence through mutual economic and technical cooperation and is an important part of the struggle for a new international economic order.

If countries follow the principle of collective self-reliance and if countries which have technique contribute technique, countries which have raw materials contribute raw materials and countries have finance, contribute finance, and if developing countries actively exchange amoung themselves, they can live independently, establish independent national economies, enhance their bargaining power with and resistance to developed countries, and establish an equal and just international economic order.

The resolution also said that in a spirit of South-South Cooperation the DPRK built more than 30 factories in 22 countries, carried out irrigation projects in over 20 countries and sent more than 5,000 technicians and experts to more than 50 developing countries in the past period, thus helping them build new society in various domains.

Meanwhile, an agreement on establishing a mining joint company was signed on Mar. 12, 1985 in Ouagadougou between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Burkina-Faso.

"International Conference in Pyongyang"

In recent years, many important international conferences of non-aligned and Third World countries were held in Pyongyang, including the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production (Aug. 26-31, 1981), the 7th Coordinating Committee Meeting of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries (May 12-14, 1982), the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace (July 2-6, 1983), and the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries (Sep. 24-28, 1983). The International Short Course for Journalists was held in Pyongyang from May 11 to June 10, this year. **(To be continued)**

The World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace was held in Pyongyang on July 2-6, 1983. The conference was attended by 169 delegations and delegates from 118 countries of the five continents of the world and 17 international organizations.

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The immortal Juche idea is today being developed and enriched on an overall scale by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The miraculous successes made by the Korean people in building of a new society is a shining fruition of outstanding leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung who founded the immortal Juche idea and has wisely steer the struggle for its realisation, and the Workers' Party of Korea.

We should in the future deeply study the Juche idea and successes made by the Korean people in their struggle for its application and promote the independent development of Ecuador.

Then speeches were made by Prof. Ernesto Canizares of Cuenca University on the subject "The Guiding Principle of the Juche Idea and Building of a New, Independent Society" by Mario Hamberto Moscoso, Secretary-General of the Nation Federation of Economists of Ecuador and Professor of Cuenca University, on the subject "On Some Characteristics of the Socialist Economy of Korea", by David Sarango, Professor of Cuenca University, on the subject "On Some Factors of the Leaping Development of Agriculture in Korea", by Dr. Leonardo Cordero, Professor of Law Faculty of the Cuenca University, on the subject "On the Development of Educational Work, a Main Factor of the Successful Building of a New Society in Korea", and by Dr. Nelson Chavez, Chairman of the Ecuadorian Cultural Institute for the Study of the Juche Idea and representative of the Central University of Quito, on the subject "It is Essential Ecuador to Deeply Study the Juche Idea".

Pyongyang Calls For Promoting Cause of National Reunification

To remove the danger of war and ease the tension in Korea is a vital problem related to the destiny of the nation and a pressing task waiting for solution.

The DPRK's proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks is aimed to solve this urgent problem.

Rodong Simnun July 4 said this in an editorial dedicated to the 13th anniversary of the publication of the July 4, 1972, North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is three principles – independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The editorial partly says:

If a joint declaration of non-aggression is published at north-south parliamentary talks and the authorities of the two sides, giving a concrete form to it, adopt a declaration of non-aggression, it will mark an epochal turn in easing the tensions and improving the north-south relations.

If north-south relations are improved, this will help toward promoting the Red Cross and economic talks and make it possible to hold three-way talks.

Over the past 13 years since the publication of the north-south joint statement, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government have waged an energetic struggle to implement the three principles for national reunification. None of our efforts, however, has produced fruit due to the perfidious acts of the south Koreans.

The Chon Du Hwan junta which has succeeded to the former dictator is laying a graver obstacle in the way of the reunification, following the splittist line of the predecessor.

"Cross recognition" of the north and the south, "cross contact" with them, their "separate entry" and "simultaneous entry" into the United Nations advertised by the Chon Du Hwan junta are moves to fix the division of our country and have it recognized internationally.

In order to create an international climate for the creation of "two Koreas" this group is holding bargainings behind the scene, visiting various countries to host the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul and hold it there at any cost.

To organize an international game in one part of the divided country and create an obstacle to the cause of national reunification is contradictory to the spirit of the Olympics whose idea is peace, friendship and unity.

The Chon Du Hwan junta turned down our fair and aboveboard proposal for three-way talks last year and, while responding to the DPRK proposal for inter-Korean parliamentary talks this year, avoided the discussion of the problem of publishing a joint declaration of non-aggression. This proceeds from its treacherous stand of seeking only confrontation and division, not wanting peace and reunification.

It is precisely the Americans who are persisting in the criminal schemes to perpetuate the division by creating "two Koreas" and to provoke a new war.

The U.S. troops' withdrawal is a precondition for reunifying the country on the three principles.

The U.S. must withdraw from south Korea at once and end their interference in Korea.

The south Koreans must refrain themselves from the reckless moves to suppress the students and people, kick up anti-communist rows for whipping up hostility and consciousness of confrontation within the nation, key up the tension and step up war preparations, and act with discretion.

We proposed to hold DPRK-U.S.A.-south Korea three-way talks and are patiently waiting for a response to it from the other parties.

We will as ever make all efforts to improve and develop the north-south relations and solve the national problem, the reunification problem, in conformity with the democratic will of the people and the national interests.

A Moot Point in Japanese Economic Aid to S. Korea (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

A payment for south Korea's claim to Japan for war damages itself is aimed at paving the way for Japan's re-advance into south Korea. At one time, former Prime Minister Yoshida Shigeru described the reparations as "investment from our stand". The reparations totalling $300 million in grants and $200 million in credit to be extended over 10 years, comprised not only funds for simply opening up a new market but also those for helping Japanese forces make a comeback to south Korea.

Evidence is in the fact that loans form most of the aid. If it is designed for an economical purpose alone, a direct investment is the dominant form of aid, seeking for low wages, the only merit of south Korea from the economical standpoint. Needless to say, however, Japan never bypassed this advantage.

In 1970's when south Korea switched over to a policy of inviting foreign direct investments, Japanese direct investments into south Korea sharply increased, and from 1973 onward, Japan emerged the virtual largest direct investor, surpassing the United States. Nevertheless, loans are far larger than direct investments. As of July, 1984, Japanese direct investments stood at $768.2 million, while loans, as of June of that year, totalled $4,225.4 million, a lion's share in capital cooperation.

Extending a credit enables the creditor country to have a greater influence over the recipient country than a direct investment, because collateral conditions are attached to it. Japan, as one of the largest creditors, has an enormous say in south Korea's politics as a whole, to say nothing of its economy.

A focal point in the politico-strategic nature of Japanese economic help is that Japanese governmental credits occupies a relatively sizable percentage in the total sum of credits, official and commercial $4,225.4 million in credits offered from 1965 to June, 1984 includes the government official loans $1,529 million, a share of 36.2%. (The EC 22.1%, England 20.3%, West Germany 29%) Japan was the second largest lender to south Korea in 1981, after the United States.

A governmental loan usually paves the way for private monopolistic capital, introduction into the recipient country. In the case of Japan, however, official loans to south Korea tend to increase. The fact that governmental loans dominate Japan's economic aid also shows that south Korea's economy is loan-dependent type one in the extreme.

Each time south Korea found itself in an economical difficulty, Japan extended its helping hand with a generously large fund. A case in point is the Pohang Steel Complex. The iron mills were planned, originally, to be built in a joint venture between the south Korean authorities and 8 companies in West Germany, England, France and Italy. After all, they refused to invest in the scheme, on the grounds that it proved to be unprofitable. Then, Japan intervened to bail out the plan, and helped the steel mills to be constructed on a wider scale than scheduled. (Big Japanese enterprises Mitsui and Mitsubishi raised a total of $143.7 million, covering 82% of the needed foreign funds to finance the first-stage construction plan, which needed a total of $312 million.)

During a ten-year period from the end of 1970's to the early 1980's, south Korea had been rocking in economic crises because of the assassination of the late Pak Jung Hi, the aggravating built-in contradictions of its economy dependent on foreign capital, a 4% drop in its economic growth rate and pullout of foreign private capital from south Korea.

Even at that time, Japan offered to south Korea $4 billion in credits, about 2.2 times the figure of the past year, defying a stern warning from the Organization for European Economic Cooperation that south Korea was virtually insolvent.

2) Military Cooperation through Economic Aid

As far as the economy is concerned with politics and the military as foundation of a social life, the offering of economic assistance from one country to others produces a certain effect on their political and military policy. To the Japanese part, military influence is the most noticeable of the three.

Generally speaking, the military character of the given economic assistance largely depends on how much an aid receiver is interested in its militarization aspects and on what conditions are to the assistance. It can be said that Tokyo-Seoul economic aid fully meets these categories.

The south Korean administration, receiving such economic help for more than 2 decades, has perpetuated itself as a military junta with "anti-communism as its primary doctrine", stressing the importance of the "security" of south Korea.

As Chon Du Hwan stated that strong economic power would upgrade national security in his policy address at the national assembly in January, 1984, reinforcement of its economy served the purpose of building up the south Korean armament.

There is a growing possibility of south Korea using the credits from Japan to strengthen its armed forces.

At present, expenditure for the south Korean army's building occupies 6% of its GNP, or 37% of its annual budget, a heavy burden on its people.

In fact, south Korea has pressed economic aid from Japan, citing a vast military budget.

Japan's military backing in the form of economic aid tells that leading quarters in Tokyo and Seoul have been following a "doctrine of south Korea as a bulwark for Japan's security" after normalization of their diplomatic tie. In other words, the south Korean government, well aware of south Korea's status as the first line for the defense of Japan, takes for granted its demand for Japan's increased aid and military support.

However, its constitution prevents Japan from publicly aiding the south Korean military buildup.

For this reason, Japanese military support assumes primarily economic assistance.

(To be continued)

"Civilian Defence Drill" to Be Intensified

The Chon junta has decided to stage "civilian defence drill" every month from July which had been conducted 4 times a year in offices, factories and sub-counties of agricultural and fishing areas with important railway stations in south Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

A total of some 636,000 people will be driven out to "civilian defence drill" every month in these areas due to the tension-heightening measure.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

Students Wage Anti-"Gov." Demos.

Over 1,000 students of Tongguk University in Seoul held a meeting on July 1 denouncing the south Korean junta's search of campuses and went over to a demonstration shouting "Release arrested students", "We denounce illegal raid on campus" and so forth, according to a south Korean newspaper report.

They persistently resisted the suppression, hurling rocks at the police.

Students of Seoul National University also staged a demonstration that day, shouting "Stop suppressing the National Federation of Students and the Sammin Struggle Committee" and so on.

On the same day, students of Korea University held a monthly general meeting for extraordinary measures in protest against the police search of the campus and arrest of students and called a sit-in strike in demand of the release of students taken to the police and others.

Nineteen students of the executive board of the student council of Sogang University reportedly entered into an indefinite hunger strike on July 1, shouting "Stop the campus surveillance", "Education minister and chief of the police headquarters, resign" and so on.

Youngsters Attack Labour Ministry Office

A group of some 40 youngsters raided the Seoul southern office of Labour Ministry in Yongdungpo District in Seoul, with Molotove cocktails and stones at around 4 p.m. on July 2, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The windowpanes of the office building were smashed and its meeting hall was burnt as the youths attacked it.

A 6-meter-long piece of cloth hanging in front of the building was also burnt and many copies of a "Letter of Warning" to the south Korean labour minisiry were scattered around the building.

The "letter" reportedly said "We warn the Ministry of Labour against its anti-worker attitude."

S. Korea on the Edge of Economic Crisis of Great Severity: Survey (6)

(Continued from the No. 1247 issue)

(a) Shipbuilding is in the doldrums because of shipowners overordering in the last two years to take advantage of exceptional prices and severe Japanese competition. Shipbuilding exports were zero in January, a reflection on the timing of exports and this accounted for the major situation.

The next drop in shipbuilding will be at the end of this year by which time major Korean shipbuilders could face empty order books. The reason is that Japanese shipbuilders have lowered their prices by rapid automation (a secret that Koreans are kept out of Japanese shipyards at all costs) to compete with Korea. In addition, the Japanese are aggressively pushing such attractive loans with their ships that no one can refuse the offer.

There is more to it than that. In 1983 major Korean shipbuilders, especially Hyundai, were cut-throat orders which they could have taken in the expectation of getting larger vessels. Hyundai was also building up its own fleet of bulk carriers to compete on the container runs to the US West Coast and therefore refused overseas orders. But the import content of Korean ships is very high and this is why Korea cannot compete with Japan. Almost all cables, to take one example, are imported and foreign buyers insist on pumps and fittings made under licence in Japan.

For the past three or four years western shipping part manufacturers have sought licencing agreements to make their products in Korea. However, the terms have tended to be more favourable in Japan, or Taiwan.

The only other above average decline in commodities were plywood, long since vanished from the main stage of Korean exports, and footwear which has special protectionist problems and growing competition from China and other countries.

(b) The overvalued exchange rate problem is examined below in Section IIIc.

(c) Last year saw major protectionist measures in the US on color TVs, steel parts, footwear, etc. Estimates put lost exports at US$2 billion. However, so far electronics exports in January were up 9.8% over January 1984. On the other hand, exports of steel declined 17.9%, footwear by 20%, and textiles by 9.6%. More protectionist moves are in the pipeline. At least 11 more commodities are under investigation for dumping in the US, Canada and Australia. Current government estimates put the percentage of Korean exports under protectionist constraints at 43.6% in 1984.

(d) As for management defects, the unwillingness of many large manufacturers to accept small orders is costing the country hundreds of millions of dollars a year in foregone export revenues.

There are worse defects than this, indeed much of Korean industry is facing a serious management crisis. Korean pricing of export parts is erratic and when told that their prices are equivalent to stateside production costs, the reaction of the Korean is to say: "How can the US produce so cheaply?"

There is little or no cost-consciousness in Korean lower-level management. This means that with proper advice Korean firms could regain profitability and competitiveness, but signs are sparse that most Korean companies have the management skills to put their house in order. Companies are also using incompetent staff for important tasks like price quotations which delay quotations being given to would-be buyers.

Running out of new export industries, Korea is trying to develop a number of new export industries in line with the policies of the 1970s. Since 1979 very few new areas have been opened up, really only two: computers and automobiles. In the case of the former, Korea has a long way to go in a field where the introduction of new technology is making it increasingly difficult for newcomers to compete.

(e) The order to increase the debt/net worth ratio has led to some crazy pricing policies. Without inflation, with the price of imports down, and with a strong dollar, Korean companies are currently quoting dollar prices 20%-40% above the export price of two years ago. Many procurement agencies are at their wits ends to place orders at cif prices below the cost of producing in the States, let alone Japan. We can think of no other reason, than that Koreans, never strong on competitive pricing and still thinking that personal relationships are more important than prices, are trying to raise money as quickly as possible, seriously hurting the country's competitive position in the process.

b) Imports

In the first two months of this year, imports were 3.1% down from the like span of 1984 at US$4.517 billion.

By commodity the sharpest fall is the drop in transportation equipment (63%) the result of almost completed subways and reduced shipbuilding. Foodstuffs are down as the Government reduces imports of beef and crude oil marginally. We expect a big decline in the next months, though import L/C's were up 1.1% in January.

Then major import commodities are under intense surveillance and any devaluation will reduce demand accordingly. There is no doubt that the MTI is gearing itself up to a major onslaught on all imports. We expect imports required for exports for small and medium companies to be caught in the resultant red-tape.

c) Deleted

d) Balance of Payments

Korea registered a trade deficit of US$1.2 billion in the first two months of this year on OCA figures and US$594 million on BOK figures. The current-account deficit is usually plus or minus 2% of the trade deficit. EPB estimated the February current-account deficit at US$88 million compared with US$90 in January. On present figures we believe this is somewhat suspect.

The total projected current-account deficit for the year is supposed to be only US$500-US$700 million. We regard this as overoptimistic and forecast US$1.5 billion on the basis of data available in November. This figure still seems plausible since imports are also falling, but only under the assumption of quite severe import controls and an improvement in exports in the third quarter. Otherwise, the current-account deficit could be anywhere up to US$2.5 billion.

On March 3 excessively timid measures were introduced by EPB to control expenditure abroad by Koreans. At best, this will save less than US$50 million. Improving export financing on letters of credit is hoped to produce another US$150 million. Other measures included incentives to buy Korean instead of imported machinery and to curb by ways that are unclear the country's top 10 imports.

These measures are quite inadequate to the crisis and more must be introduced rapidly.

Foreign Exchange and Debt Prospects

Consequent on our predictions for the balance of payments we expect the foreign exchange and debt situation to worsen considerably in the first half of 1985. Indeed, banking sources indicate that financing the short term deficit of Jan.-Feb. has already strained Korea's credit to the limit, and a number of institutions have decided not to lend more to Korea for the time being.

On the other hand, the message has not yet gotten through to most banks and may not do so for some time. Korean loans are being taken up avidly because of a cutback in borrowing in the rest of Asia. KEB seems likely to have no trouble in selling its US$600-million loan in March and is reportedly thinking of increasing it to US$650. US$400 million is 0.625 percentage point over LIBOR for three years and 0.75 point for five with a four-year grace period. The other US$200 million is at 0.1 point over US prime.

Korea has foreign exchange reserves of $6.82 billion at the end of January and can probably get short-term funds through Korean overseas subsidaries for another US$3 billion in the short term, expecially as our review of foreign banks without branches in Korea suggests they still have a very rosy picture of Korea.

The funds still do not cover the short term debt position and Korea would be unwilling to let reserves fall below about US$5 billion.

Korea is likely to face more expensive loan terms. However, the ROK is extremely fortunate in that regional borrowing is down and banks have plenty to lend. Banks remote from the Korean scene may stop lending and those heavily involved will ask for higher terms. Korea has to find about US$6 billion this year to finance the original US$1 billion current-account deficit and roll over debt worth about US$5 billion. Last year Korea borrowed about US$4.5 billion in syndicated loans, more than any other Asian country. Market watchers should see how the two loans for Daewoo go, one for US$90 million to Daewoo Shipping, mandated through KEB Asia, Chemical Asia and Wardley.

Korea might face a shortfall of US$2 billion plus or minus US$1 billion. This is too large to be covered by IMF. Internal sources suggest that the US$600-million KEB loan currently being floated may not be used for rolling over debt, but for paying interest.

We await the reaction of banks from June onwards when the general picture of Korea is in better focus, the corrective measures taken – or not taken, as the case may be – by the Government are known and assessed, and Korea is seeking more money. Banks in the region could actually make a lot of money out of loans which they would otherwise be giving away from lack of demand.

We have never considered the Korean foreign debt to be serious except under certain severe circumstances. We now see the potential conjunction just below the horizon. The political implications for the present Government of a foreign debt crisis are huge since a major platform of the opposition is that debt has doubled since 1980.

Exchange Rate Prospects

Not since late 1979 has the won been in such a precarious position. Although linked to a mysterious basket of currencies, BOK has been happy to let the won appreciate against other currencies while slipping slightly against the dollar.

It is now clear that the balance of this basket (which does not exist in a straightforward formula in any case) has been quite wrong. The won should have fallen much more against the dollar. In the near term, a devaluation of at least 5% is likely. At the time of writing respective ministries are arguing about the proportion of the devaluation. MOF is resisting with all its might on price stability grounds, and so far its opinion is holding sway.

Eventually, however, the arguments in favor of a downgrading will prevail. The longer it takes for this to happen, the larger the magnitude of the devaluation will be. We expect the won to be around 950 by the end of the year. The only question is timing and degree of openness. A one-short exchange rate adjustment is of course possible, but a controlled gradual downward float is more likely. Uncertainty about the won will create foreign exchange problems as companies remit late in order to make more money.

It may be too much to expect the Government to react quickly, however. One should remember that the present Minister of Finance, Kim Mahn-je, was, as the influential president of KDI, one of the leading figures responsible for delaying devaluation for more than a year in 1979. During this time, the Korean economy slowed from a real growth of +11% to -6% under policies not so dissimilar to those being practiced now.

Foreign Investment Outlook

We expect the looming BOP crisis to make foreign investment easier. Previous experience does not however confirm this view. There are still too many lower-level officials interpreting hidden guidelines too narrowly so that Korea will continue to miss the boat. The changes in foreign banking regulations ought to have a slow knock on effect.

(Concluded)

2 Kims to Enter No. 1 Opposition

Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam are considering joining the No. 1 opposition New Korea Democratic Party when it holds a national convention slated for early August, according to learned sources in Seoul.

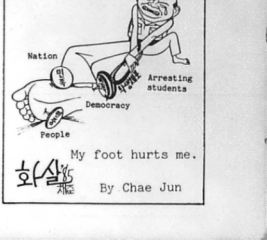
The two Kims, influencial opposition figures, co-chair the Council of the Promotion of Democracy, a group in south Korea comprising dissident politicians.

NKDP president Li Min U said, "We are ready to welcome them at any time. That matter totally depends on their decision."

The ruling Democratic Justice Party maintains its negative response to their expected admission into the largest opposition party, pointing out that under the current law, Kim Dae Jung is not qualified to become a member of any party since he is a "criminal convict" whose civil rights are suspended.

Mr. Kim was illegally arrested on alleged charges of involvement in the 1980 Kwangju incident in which more than 2,000 innocent citizens were killed by Chon Du Hwan-controlled martial-law combat troops.

The two dissident leaders, discussing political matters at Kim Dae Jung's home in Seoul on June 17, called upon the ruling and opposition parties to reach a firm accord on a democratization program this coming autumn – the contents of which are the amendment of the "constitution," the implementation of local autonomy, the guarantee of free elections and the free press.



30th Birthday of Central Educational Association Of Koreans in Japan

PYONGYANG July 2 **(KCNA)** – Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 30th birthday of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

An article of Rodong Sinmun says:

The path covered over the past 30 years by the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan since it was formed on July 2, 1955, under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung shines with a proud and victorious struggle to bring into bloom the Juche-based educational idea for overseas compatriots.

The functionaries of the educational association have firmly armed themselves with the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and strengthened the unity of their ranks in ideology and purpose on the basis of this idea.

They brought home to the Koreans in Japan of all walks of life the programmatic teachings given by the great leader on the educational work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and powerfully organised and mobilised them in the struggle to defend the right to democratic national education and develop the educational work. They have also registered big successes in laying solid material and technical foundations of Korean schools in Japan so as to develop the educational work on the principle of socialist pedagogy.

In particular, the educational association repulsed the suppressive and subversive moves of the reactionaries within and without against the work of national education and contributed to gaining the legal recognition of all Korean schools in Japan.

Today many young people who have received democratic national education at educational institutions of Chongryun at all levels are energetically carrying on the patriotic work, reliably succeeding to the cause of Chongryun. This is a great pride of Chongryun and the Koreans in Japan.

Sports and Culture

Junior Football Tournament

A junior football tournament which opened on June 15 in Wonsan closed with success on July 1.

The tournament was participated in by nearly 500 footballers from provinces.

They fully displayed their sports skill tempered through brisk after-school sports activity.

The Pyongyang municipal team (junior) and North Hamgyong provincial team (children) won the trophy cups.

The tournament served as a good occasion in intensifying sports and developing football technique among the youth and children.

Sixth International Callisthenic Tournament

The sixth international callisthenic tournament was held from June 26 to June 28 at the Nanpo Gymnasium.

The closing ceremony was preceded by the finals in the individual events.

At the contests which began with a rope performance by Pak Gwang Bok of the Korean team A, the players won acclamation for their spectacular technical movements which they had cultivated through their day-to-day training.

Soviet girl Venera Zaripova who finished the winner in individual total in the eliminations deeply impressed the spectators by interlarding her performance with complex and difficult technical movements.

Chang Ok Sun of the Korean team A showed a good account with her bold movement and sprightly jump.

The spectators wildly acclaimed each time Chang Ok Sun skillfully executed her difficult movements, throwing two clubs into the air and taking them after rolling forward twice.

In the club event she scored 9.90 points in the eliminations and the highest 9.95 points in the finals.

Kim Sun Bok of the Korean team B, Kang Yong Ran of the Korean team A and Xia Yanfei of China also delighted the spectators by their skillful performances.

Following are the placings in the finals in the individual events:

Rope
1. Venera Zaripova (USSR) 19.55 points
2. Pak Gwang Bok (Korea A) 19.30 points
3. Kim Sun Bok (Korea B) 19.25 points

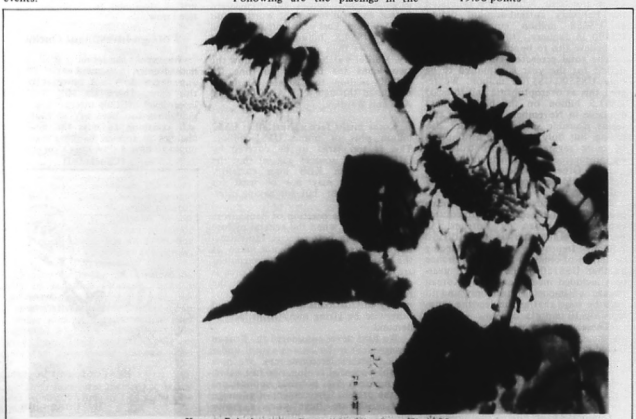
Ball
1. Venera Zaripova (USSR) 19.65 points
2. Pak Gwang Bok (Korea A) 19.55 points
3. Chang Ok Sun (Korea A) 19.50 points

Club
1. Chang Ok Sun (Korea A) 19.85 points
2. Kang Yong Ran (Korea A) 19.40 points
3. Venera Zaripova (USSR) 19.35 points

Ribbon
1. Kim Sun Bok (Korea B) 19.55 points
2. Li Suk Yong (Korea B) 19.40 points
3. Kang Yong Ran (Korea A) 19.35 points

Gold medals were awarded to the winners, silver and bronze medals to those who finished second and third in each event.

Technical prizes were awarded to Beres Emes of Hungary, Xia Yanfei of China, Svetlana Rozhkova of the Soviet Union and Li Suk Yong of Korea (B).



Korean Paintings "Sunflower" by Kim Sung Hi, 1982

–Korean Musical Instruments–
(7) PIRI

Piri

(Continued from the No. 1,246 issue of People's Korea)

Among double-reed recorders in the traditional Korean musical instruments, the most popular brass wind instrument is Senap and Piri in the wood wind section.

According to records, Piri came into being earlier than Senap, and was especially loved by Korean people from before the Christian era.

Piri is the generic term of recorders and flutes, that is, of those which are composed of a bamboo bar (synthetic resin or other materials) with some holes, which is sounded by the player's breath, and became favorite instruments of the Korean people.

Piri has several different kinds from the beginning and most representative among them are Hyang Piri, Se Piri, Tang Piri.

Hyang Piri, Se (thin) Piri and Tang (Chinese) Piri are very similar to each other in appearance and the principle of sounding.

They have 7 holes in front and one hole on the back side. Musical intervals or sound like Ronum (Traditional Korean rendition) can be adjusted by the way the reed is held in the mouth or by the tongue.

Of them, Hyang Piri produces very sharp sound, and very effective for clear melodies in concert.

Se Piri is the most representative instrument of the three kinds of Piris, and a little smaller and thinner than Hyang Piri.

Se Piri ranks frist in its power of expression compared with other traditional instruments. Moreover the timbre is close to human voice (rather man's voice), and is so attractive to people's mind.

While, Tang Piri was named after its origin, Tang dynasty China distinguish itself from the other Piris as Hyang Piri and Se Piri.

It is almost the same as the two other Piris, in appearance as well as rendition, but it is a bit thicker than the other two Piris.

According to records, 20 pieces of Tang Piri were introduced into Korea in June 1,114.

Piri is played widely not only in solo but also in duet and concert with other string instruments and as accompaniment to folk songs because it is easy to adjust its volume, and can be played easily in harmony with other instruments.

After the liberation, Piri has undergone several reforms like other traditional instruments, and Small Piri, Middle Piri, Big Piri, and Law Range Piri have been newly added to its original form.

Small Piri and Middle Piri are often played in solo for folk songs and for dances.

Tae (big) Piri is played mainly in concert. These Piris that have gone through several reforms distinguish themselves from other instruments by their diverse and unique ways of expression. **(To be continued)**

Gold Earring of Koguryo Period Unearthed

An earring of pure gold was unearthed in Anak County, South Hwanghae Province, recently.

It was discovered 500 metres east of Anak tomb No. 3, a Koguryo mural tomb belonging to mid-fourth century.

The earring is 3.2 centimetres long, and the external diametre of the ring is one centimetre and its internal diametre is 0.8 centimetre. The thick main ring is linked by a thin ring to a floral basket shape with a decoration in its centre, under which dangles a pyramid-shaped ornament.

Such thick ring-shaped earrings had been discovered in a brick tomb of Pyongyang area whose origin is traced back to 353 A.D. and then in different Koguryo tombs.

The latest discovery, made very exquisitely, well shows the high artistic-talent of our forefathers and an aspect of the development of the metalworking technique in the days of the Koguryo dynasty.

–Article of South Korean Monthly Magazine–

No Policy for Preservation Of National Assets

4. Deserted until Collapse

(Continued from the No. 1,247 issue of People's Korea)

National Treasure No. 39, a 5-story stone pagoda at Rawon-ri, Kyongju City, stands at the foot of a mountain which is seen from Rawon-ri station, Rawon-ri, Kyonggok-myon, Wolsan-gun, where the progress of collapse is more serious.

20 Years Have Passed Since It Was Attacked by Thieves

This pagoda is 9 meters high, the highest one in Kyongju and its vicinity. The 5-story stone pagoda at Rawon-ri is believed to have been built in the late 7th century and still retains its original form characteristic of an architectural style in the early Silla period.

The main pillar on the first floor is made of 4 stones, and the roof stones and the stone stays on the first and second floors are of different stones.

In later periods, pillars of pagodas were made of one big stone. Therefore, this pagoda is designated as a national treasure representing the architectural style of the Silla period.

The pagoda, standing at the foot of a mountain, presents a solemn appearance worthy of the name "national treasure".

Yet I found the national treasure was damaged severely, when I approached the site.

The base and the upper arched stone supporting the main pillar on the first floor had fallen apart, hardly retaining its original form.

Still worse the stone of the central support facing the north-east on the first floor jutted out about 50cm enough to be seen from outside.

It is recorded that the pagoda was attacked by thieves on Sept. 16, 1966.

Then, the thieves tried to open the pagoda forcibly with a jack but they had to give up their work, because the jack, a tool they used to open the pagoda broke.

Following this they ran away leaving it behind them. As a result, visible scars are left on surfaces between roof stones and staystones damaged by the thieves at the time.

Moreover, the base of the pagoda was widely spread out (about 20cm) so that it was about to collapse.

I couldn't but ask two questions in front of the pagoda:

1) Does this still deserve the name "national treasure" when it has been deserted since it was damaged by thieves.

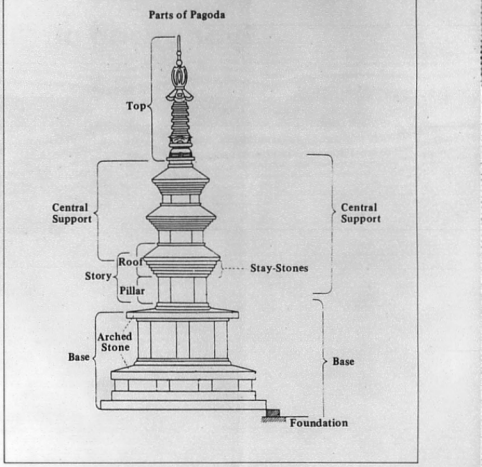
2) "Is there any protective measure for important cultural assets?

Who Is Responsible for the Preservation of National Treasures?

It is said in a report on the pagoda which was released by the Science-Technology Institute: 1) The surface of the arched stones and the base on the 1st and 2nd floor are damaged in several places. 2) On the north-east side of the central support was moved mechanically outside. 3) The east, west and north corners on the 4th and 5th floors of roof stones were cut off in the same way. 4) The northern corner on the 4th floor, was cut off from bottom to top 5) the pagoda learns 2 degrees to the north-east, and floors over 1st floor were moved to the west side by 4-5cm.

The problem: The pagoda is in a state of near collapse as a result of heavy damage by machines, so that it needs urgent repairs: Because of its location in a secluded area, a protective measure is needed.

But the authorities have taken no measures for the pagoda until now in spite of these reports.



A certain high-ranking official in charge of cultural assets was quoted once as saying, "In a short time while I was staying in Kyongju City, I read five newspaper stories on the ruined state of national treasures such as the Tabo pagoda, the Buddha stone pagoda, and Chom Son Dae (the oldest astronomical observatory in the world). They unanimously said that these national treasures were in a state of near collapse, but there is actually none that has collapsed. Reporters are always noisy about them when they have nothing to report, and try to write such stories".

A certain official who is in charge of local cultural assets in Wolsan-gun said as follows.

"The government administration bureau in charge of cultural assets should take proper measures. "We can't afford to do it. We can only put up information boards or things like that".

Then, how does the person in charge answer this question?

"We can't take prompt measures in response to articles appearing in papers about uncared-for cultural assets.

"We should await for one year because this question can only be dealt within the government budget. Even if we wait for one year, our draft budget may be reduced from $13,637 to $2,727".

I think it will be only after these important cultural assets have completely collapsed after that the authorities will start investigate them and allocate a budget.

(To be continued)

(Continued from the previous issue)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (May 7-29)

May 7

* A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice President, to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the great patriotic war.

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice Premier of the Administration Council to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

* A delegation of Minju Choson headed by its Editor-in-Chief Chae Jun Byong for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A military delegation of the DPRK headed by O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Gi Nam for a visit to the Soviet Union and Poland.

* A veterans delegation of the DPRK headed by Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Choe Hun Uk to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the great patriotic war.

* A delegation of the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee headed by its Vice Chairman Kim Gwang Ho for a visit to China.

* A delegation of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Ra Yong Su for a visit to China.

May 8

* An Air force Squadron of the Korean People's Army headed by Major General Pak Sun Ju for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its General Director Chu Hyon Ok for a visit to Hungary and the German Democratic Republic.

* A Korean education delegation headed by Kim Il San, First Vice Minister of Higher Education for a visit to Hungary.

* A delegation of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by An Yong Hwan, Vice Chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Song Hwan, Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs, for a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

May 11

* A delegation of the Ministry of Power Industry of the DPRK headed by its minister Li Ji Chan to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydropower Company to be held in China and attend the 38th regular meeting of the council of the company.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Li Yong Su, Chairman of its central committee, to attend the 12th congress of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania and the 12th congress of the Free German Youth.

* A delegation of the Ministry of Forestry of the DPRK headed by its Vice Minister Kim Yong Hwa to visit the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of Kim Il Sung University headed by its Vice President Ro Song Chan to visit Czechoslovakia.

May 15

* A government financial delegation of the DPRK headed by Minister of Finance Yun Gi Jong for a visit to Hungary.

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Tae Un, Vice Director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK, for a visit to Cuba.

May 18

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Ha Jong, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to Hungary.

* A delegation of young Korean press workers headed by Pae Myong Gyu, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Chongnyon for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Gi Sun for a visit to Romania.

May 22

* A DPRK railway delegation headed by So Nam Sin, vice-Minister of Railways to attend the 13th ministerial meeting of member nations of the Railway Cooperation Organization to be held in Cuba.

* A delegation of the Korean General Federation of Scientific Technology headed by Sin Gi Chon, vice-Chairman of its central committee to visit the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

May 25

* The Pyongyang municipal trade union delegation headed by Li Ju Hyon, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A delegation of Korean Architects Union headed by Ryu Sung Chol for a visit to Bulgaria.

May 27

* A government scientific-technical cooperation delegation of Korea headed by Kim Ung Ho, Vice Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology for a visit to China to attend the 25th meeting of the Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

May 29

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its Chairman Chong Du Hwan for a visit to Romania, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic.

* Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Korea Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee to attend the 90th meeting of the international Olympic Committee to be held in the GDR.

* A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by its vice-President Pak Yong Hyop for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang on "Cross Recognition"

Rodong Sinmun on June 24 comes out with a commentator's article headlined "'Cross Recognition' Doctrine Aimed at Permanent Split of Korea", the text of which reads:

Puppet Chon Du Hwan of south Korea, during his U.S. trip some time ago, entreated for a prolonged occupation of south Korea by the U.S. forces and for increased military aid and talked much about "cross recognition" and said his group was badly in need of "improved relation" with "eastern" countries, asking his master to help in this.

A high-ranking official of the U.S. government in his explanation about the results of the south Korea-U.S. talks, said that "cross recognition" of the north and south of Korea was "an ultimate goal" of the United States, which laid its hope on it.

The U.S. State Department issued "A Statement on the Korean Peninsula" on the threshold of the U.S. trip of the puppet, in which it said that, if the "neighbouring" countries had contact with south Korea, Japan might seek contact with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the U.S. government's policy towards the DPRK might be reconsidered.

Against the background of these moves, the Western newspapers, radios and news agencies, including those of Japan, report that the United States is having detailed discussion with the south Korean authorities over the question of "cross recognition" and taking an active part in the promotion of the latter's "northern policy" and having consultation of the same degree with Japan on this question. The press argued that it was desirable for the "East and West" to have contact with north and south Korea on a higher level and even spread the speculation that so-and-so must have had "a secret contact."

Anachronistic Domination Policy

All this is a movement which deserves serious attention. It suggests that the United States, Japan and the south Korean authorities, hand in glove with each other, are seeking to deepen the division of Korea and putting up "cross contact" and "cross recognition" in the foreground as its important means and are resorting to a stratagem to carry it into practice at any cost.

The Korean people who have been suffering from the tragedy of division for 40 years ardently hope for an early reunification of the country and it is also an earnest desire of the world peace-loving people. The reunification of the country is the supreme national task facing the Korean people.

"Cross recognition" peddled by the domestic and foreign splittists is a doctrine of permanent division trampling underfoot the desire of the Korean people for reunification and going against the solution of the question of Korean reunification and another version of their "two Koreas" policy.

The U.S. reactionary ruling circles which had persistently pursued a splittist line towards Korea from long ago came out with the reactionary conception of "cross recognition" in 1976, the purport of which is for the "East and West" to internationally "guarantee" peace in Korea and the solution of the Korean question by alternately recognizing the north and south of Korea, when their plan to create "two Koreas" by the so-called proposal for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" went bankrupt in face of the denunciation by the world peace-loving people and most countries.

It is a preposterous sophism and deception of the splittists to contend that the "cross recognition" plan is designed for peace in Korea and the solution of the Korean question.

This is made crystal clear when they stated that this plan would play "an important function" in having the north and south Korea admitted as "separate political entities." The "political entity" advertised by them is said to mean a sovereign state. What the splittists pursue through "cross recognition" is, in the final analysis, to have the south Korean puppets recognized as "a political entity," in other words, a sovereign state and create the impression that there are two states on the Korean Peninsula.

It is not a matter for argument that this is motivated by a heinous aim of making the split of Korea fait accompli by dividing one Korea into "two Koreas" and legalising it on the international scene. The "cross recognition" plan is nothing but a crafty "two Koreas" plan for freezing and perpetuating the division of Korea and a dangerous splittist plot to outrageously interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and sacrifice the interests of the Korean people, violating the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

"The First Line of the U.S. Strategy"

The "cross recognition" plan proceeded from the U.S. imperialists' Korean and world strategy, the Japanese reactionaries' ruling policy and militarist desire for expansion and the south Korean puppets' treacherous line. It is an offspring of their aggressive and reactionary collusion.

The United States is the mastermind of the scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea by the "cross recognition" farce and the "two Koreas" policy.

The U.S. imperialists, urged by their ambition for world supremacy, set great store by Asia, south Korea in particular, in their aggressive strategy for its realisation. Highly illustrative of this was the testimony of the U.S. Defense Secretary at the U.S. House International Relations Committee in February 1983 that south Korea was "the first line of the U.S. strategy." Out of this strategic importance, the United States intends to keep south Korea as its colony and military base for an indefinite period and, with it as the stronghold, step up preparations for the provocation of another Korean war and world war.

The method employed by the United States for keeping hold on south Korea long is to station its forces in south Korea for a prolonged period under the name of "request" of the puppets and "treaty commitments" and maintain the split of Korea. The top-notch leader of the United States, before his south Korean trip in November 1983, declared that the United States had no plan to withdraw its forces from south Korea but would reinforce them, if the situation so demanded. Through "cross-recognition" the U.S. authorities seek to have south Korea, a mere colony of U.S. imperialism, recognized as a foreign state and attain the purpose of the long-term presence of the U.S. forces under the pretext of "supporting" the puppets at their "request."

The "cross recognition" policy of the United States is its policy of division and war intended to legalize "two Koreas" and step up war preparations by keeping south Korea under its occupation and with it as the base of "strength," realise its aggressive designs on the whole of Korea and plan of world supremacy.

The Japanese reactionaries are playing the main role in promoting the "cross recognition" plan.

Deeply involved in the Korean and Asian strategy and world strategy of the United States, the Japanese reactionaries are playing a faithful follower and helper of the United States in opposing the reunification of Korea and working for her division. They openly defend the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea and, in collusion with the United States and the south Korean puppets, lay obstacles without hesitation in the way of the reunification of Korea.

Furthermore, the Japanese reactionaries, seeking militaristic rearmament and expansion, intend to step up their reinvasion of south Korea and other parts of Asia by taking advantage of U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and, at the same time, to accelerate the militarization of Japan by using south Korea as a "breakwater." For this purpose, they are trying to have the U.S. forces present to south Korea for a long period at any cost. It is well known a fact that the Japanese authorities openly urge the United States not to withdraw its forces from south Korea, crying for "integration of security" and "common destiny" of Japan, the United States and south Korea. The Japanese reactionaries are even dreaming of playing a part in the U.S. imperialists' propulsion of another Korean war to benefit by it.

Moreover, they are impudently poking their noses into the question of our country and trying to obstruct its reunification, claiming Japan's role as a "political power" in the world and talking about the "responsibility" for the solution of the Korean question in particular.

In their heated outcry over the "cross recognition" plan and "two Koreas" policy, the Japanese reactionaries seek to attain their purpose of interference and aggression with the backing of the United States by helping strengthen its domination over south Korea. Whenever political talks are held in Tokyo and other places, the top-notch man of Japan brings forward the Korean question at times to persuade others of the plan of "cross recognition" of the north and the south.

The Japanese reactionaries are another outside force opposing the reunification of Korea and plotting the permanent division.

To Realise Long-Term Office

The south Korean puppets who act on the orders of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, their masters, are not interested in the least in the question of national reunification connected with the destiny of the nation but are racing headlong along the road of division as an agent of the aggressors. When their masters cry for "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" they join it with extra zeal and when their masters preach "cross recognition" they work round the clock to execute it.

What they are driving at is to realise their long-term office at any cost. For this purpose, they want the U.S. forces to prop up their power at the point of the bayonet and obstruct reunification, staying on in south Korea, and hope to secure their existence recognized by the progressive countries of the world. They attempt to attain their purpose through "cross recognition" and leave no stone unturned in their bid to carry their "northward diplomacy" for laying its "foundation" and expand "cross contact" and "cross trade" for "cross recognition." These moves strip bare the splittist and treacherous colour of the south Korean puppets.

They ridiculously talked about "formalities for entry" when we were going to south Korea for north-south dialogue, proposed to conduct only "trade" as between states at the economic talks and suggested that cards should be exchanged as between countries at the Red Cross talks. This cannot be construed otherwise than a deliberate and premeditated act for making "two states" fait accompli. It is surprising that they openly commit such acts of persistently pursuing split in deeds, while proposing a dialogue beneficial to reunification.

It is a result of this conspiracy that the United States and the south Korean authorities are paying no heed to our proposal for tripartite talks and the Japanese reactionaries are imprudently stretching their hand to the Korean question to interfere in it. They obviously do not want to see that the Korean armistice agreement is replaced with a peace agreement and a non-aggression declaration is adopted between the north and south through tripartite talks and thus a new phase favourable for a peaceful reunification of Korea is opened and the United States' occupation of south Korea is brought to an end. To be frank, the "four-way talks" and "six-way talks" advertised by them as a counter proposal for tripartite talks is aimed at cultivating an opportunity of accelerating "cross contact" and "cross recognition."

The south Korean side, quite off the point, brought forward the question of working out "a unified constitution" in answer to our proposal for north-south parliamentary talks. This cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to prolong the dialogue to no purpose and gain time to promote their "cross recognition" and "cross contact" plan.

What they always cry for is "unification by destroying communism" and "unification by prevailing over communism." Is it not a sarcasm for them to propose to us communists a dialogue to draft a "unified constitution" for "destroying communism" and "prevailing over communism"?

The south Korean puppets have had things arranged to hold the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and are making desperate efforts to realise it at all costs. Their real intention in this also lies in creating an international climate favourable for making "two Koreas" through "cross contact", "cross recognition" and "entry into the United Nation."

Contradictory to Koreans' Will

Today the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets are putting spurs to aggressive arms buildup and preparations for a new war in south Korea under the pretext of building a "deterrent force" and taking "measures against threat" and are maximizing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and bringing the situation to the brink of war. This proves that the real aim of the "cross recognition" sought by the United States, Japan and the south Korean authorities lies, after all, in putting into effect the heinous war plot against our Republic and other countries. The argument for "unification in the 1988 Olympiad" is nothing but a doctrine of division and war for "cultivating strength" in this period and making it a lever for the creation of "two Koreas" and stepping up war preparations.

The "cross recognition" policy is harmful in every respect either in view of the national interests of our people or in view of the world peace. "Cross contact" is repeated and developed into "cross recognition" resulting in dividing one Korea into "two Koreas", it would not only bring immeasurable national misfortune to the Korean people, but also turn south Korea further into a hotbed of another war, thus creating a great danger to the neighbouring countries and gravely menacing world peace.

"Cross recognition" is wholly contradictory to the will of the Korean people.

Korea is one and must remain one for ever. Any attempt to divide one Korea into "two Koreas" must not be tolerated. The "two Koreas" policy of the splittists at home and abroad and "cross recognition" scheme are fated to be frustrated.

The Korean people will form a great united front of the whole nation under the banner of the country's reunification and fight relentlessly against all intrigues for division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail.

(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

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